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to have it examined. Some time before a specimen had been discovered on the ground in San Bernardino Co., California, and described as a new mineral, which was named Bernardinite.

A fungus very similar to this is sometimes found in the pine woods of Michigan, and is described in Vol. II. of the Journal of Mycology, by W. W. Calkins. The fungus is mostly composed of resin granules formed around knots of mycelium, and containing one or more curiously shaped bodies, sometimes resembling branching bast cells, which are evidently outgrowths of the mycelium. In some places are mycelial strands composed of nearly parallel hyphæ. The pores of the fungus were worn away, only indications of their presence remaining, and no spores could be found; moreover, no authentic specimen was at hand for identification; the real identity of the fungus is, therefore, still an open matter. The method in which the resin was secreted and deposited is also a question for further investigation.

Two other fungi may be briefly noted. One on *Muhlenbergia* appears like an *Erysiphe* with the low power of the microscope, but the conceptacle is crowded full of colorless cells or spores, with thick walls and granular contents. The other is a superficial fungus on bark of orange, and will probably prove to be a new species of the genus *Phymatomosphaeria*.

EFFIE A. SOUTHWORTH.

Botanical Notes.

A Double-headed Rudbeckia. Yesterday while gathering a handful of heads of *Rudbeckia hirta* a very unusual specimen was found that seems worthy of passing notice. Instead of a single dark cone with its long fringe of yellow ray-flowers, there were two closely joined upon the same stem, and each was possessed of a full circle of the rays. The heads were so close together that both were equally thrown out of the normal position, one facing the east and the other the west at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

BYRON D. HALSTED.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, June 21st, 1891.

An Economical Maple. In the August BULLETIN, Mr. Sargent has a note on an economical linden that sent roots into a decayed portion of its own trunk. He says he has not noticed this

peculiarity in trees of other sorts. Perhaps I can give some additional information on the subject. Last fall my attention was called to this growth in a willow and in a number of swamp maples at Great Neck, L. I. The maple that we examined especially, and of which photographs were taken, had apparently been split and twisted by a storm. One of the roots, at least two inches in diameter, started as high as ten feet above the base of the trunk, and passed down through the decayed portion to the ground. There were all sizes of roots, from this large one to the finest fibers, some reaching the ground, but most branching and spreading through the decayed trunk. Some specimens of the decayed wood filled with small roots and fibers were shown to the Club at the second meeting of last November, and in the spring several of the members visited the locality with me. Since this growth has been found in the linden, the willow, and the maple, trees of such different orders, it seems probable that it may exist in the case of many others that have heretofore escaped observation.

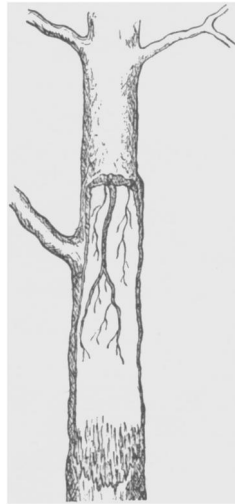
LOUISE MERRITT STABLER.

BARNARD COLLEGE, New York.

Another Economical Maple. An interesting case of similar nature to that described by Prof. Sargent in the August number of the BULLETIN is found on a Norway maple in our college grounds. A large branch split off, showing that the splitting had started several years before, that the margins of the trunk had become well callused, and from several points roots had extended into the cleft, which naturally became partially filled with dust and decaying bark. The largest root was an inch in diameter, divided considerably near the lower end, and was over two feet long.

WM. A. BUCKHOUT.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn.



A New Massachusetts Station for Carex æstivalis, M. A. Curtis. This rare species, so far as I know, has not been reported from Massachusetts since Dewey found it on Saddle

Mountain. I had the good fortune to find a few specimens of it this summer at Stockbridge, Mass. It was growing in rich, damp woods at the foot of Laurel Hill, and about thirty or forty feet from the southeast corner of Williams' Academy. The specimens agree in all respects with Prof. Bailey's description in the Revised Manual, except that the leaves are longer than the culm.

CORNELIUS L. SHEAR.

Lespedeza striata (Thunb.), Hook. and Arn. The statement has been made that this plant was "accidentally introduced with imported goods from China into Charleston, S. C., about the year 1849." It may have been thus introduced there, but I wish to put on record that it was collected by me in August, 1846, in Central Georgia, on the roadside, remote from dwellings, between Monticello and Madison. A specimen, now in the Harvard Herbarium, was sent to Dr. Gray, who did not then recognize it. Since that time it has multiplied exceedingly and spread over the Southern Atlantic States and extended northwestward into Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In the east it is gradually creeping northward. It was collected in 1878 by Mr. Canby at Eastville on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and last year by Mr. Hollick near Norfolk, and by Dr. Brinton in Hanover County. This year I found it quite abundant on the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg, so that its arrival on the Potomac near Washington may be soon looked for, if it be not there already.

THOS. C. PORTER.

The California Botanical Club was organized March 7, 1891, with the following officers: President, Dr. H. H. Behr; Vice-President, Mrs. Mary W. Kincaid; Secretary, Frank H. Vaslit; Treasurer, Miss Agnes M. Manning; Librarian, Miss Caroline L. Hunt; Curator, Miss Kate Elliot; Councillors, Mrs. C. E. Hansen, Mrs. M. J. McDonald, Dr. C. M. Blake. The charter roll, closed May 2d, contains ninety-nine signatures—an unusually strong beginning so far as numbers is concerned. The prominence of the gentler sex is an encouraging sign, judging from our own experience.

A. H.

Dr. C. F. Millsbaugh, Morgantown, W. Va., will issue a preliminary catalogue of the Flora of West Virginia the coming

winter; with his own work in the State he is desirous of compiling that of others as fully as possible. Any botanists who have worked in the State, and who will send the Doctor a list of the species they noted there, giving localities, will receive full credit, and six copies of the Flora as a return for the kindness.

Reviews of Foreign Literature.

Monographie du Genre Chrysosplenium. A Franchet. (Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. (III.) ii. 87-114, Pl. III.-VI.; iii. 1-32, Pl. 1-7; reprinted).

In this most beautiful monograph M. Franchet has given a detailed account of the fifty-four species of the genus known up to the present time, and illustrated nearly all of them on the accompanying plates, which are exquisite lithographs. The systematic portion of the work is prefaced by an account of the history of the genus from the time of L'Obel (1576), in whose work is found the first indication of the European plant as "*Saxifraga aurea Lichenis facie et natalibus.*" The genus was first established by Tournefort. The vegetative and reproductive organs are clearly and concisely described, and the geographical distribution remarked upon as mainly Asiatic, five species only occurring in America (*C. alternifolium*, L., *C. Americanum*, Schwein., and *C. glechomifolium*, Nutt., in North America, *C. Valdivicum*, Hook. f., and *C. macranthum*, Hook. f., in Chili and at the Straits of Magellan), while but three species are known in Europe.

The genus divides itself naturally into two sections, *Alternifolia* and *Oppositifolia*. Of the first, our only representative is *C. alternifolium*, L., which M. Franchet attributes to Alaska, but which has been found much further to the south and east (Minnesota, fide Watson and Coulter); of the second, the widely distributed eastern *C. Americanum*, Schwein., readily distinguished from the western *C. glechomifolium*, Nutt., by its glabrous seeds, those of *C. Americanum* being covered with white hispid hairs of two kinds—the one very slender, the other thick and clavate, as is capitally shown in M. Franchet's figure.

Three Asiatic species are described as new, while a number of the others have first been made known by the author in his numerous valuable publications on the plants of China and Japan.

N. L. B.